



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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N. LAZARUS, Optician, 12, Queen's Road C.

[79]

No. 19,710. 號十零百七千九萬一第 日三初月七年酉辛 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8th, 1921. 六拜禮 號六月八年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
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G. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road. [49]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes. [14]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

(On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 34th, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS											
Stations	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24
	Local	Local	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
CANTON (Tai Shu Tau) dep.			8.00	8.45	9.30	10.15	11.00	11.45	12.30	1.15	2.00
SHUE LONG dep.			8.11	8.56	9.41	10.26	11.11	11.56	12.41	1.26	2.11
Shuen Chai dep.			8.24	9.09	9.54	10.39	11.24	12.09	12.54	1.39	2.24
Shinghai dep.			8.37	9.22	10.07	10.52	11.37	12.22	1.07	1.42	2.27
Fanning dep.			8.50	9.35	10.20	11.05	11.50	12.35	1.20	1.55	2.40
Tai Po Market dep.			9.03	9.48	10.33	11.18	12.03	12.48	1.33	2.08	2.53
Yat Yai dep.			9.16	10.01	10.46	11.31	12.16	13.01	1.36	2.11	2.56
Hung Hom dep.			9.29	10.14	10.59	11.44	12.29	13.14	1.49	2.24	3.09
KOWLOON dep.			9.42	10.27	11.12	11.57	12.42	13.27	1.52	2.27	3.12
UP TRAINS											
Stations	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14
	Local	Local	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Last Ferry leaves KOWLOON dep.	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55
Hung Hom dep.	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10
Yat Yai dep.	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25
Tai Po Market dep.	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40
Fanning dep.	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55
Shinghai dep.	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10
Shuen Chai dep.	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25
SHUE LONG dep.	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40
CANTON (Tai Shu Tau) dep.	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shinghai for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Fanning dep.	8.50	12.00	2.20	8.00	Shinghai dep.	7.05	10.30	1.05	5.00
Shinghai dep.	9.45	12.55	3.15	8.55	Fanning dep.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Hongkong.

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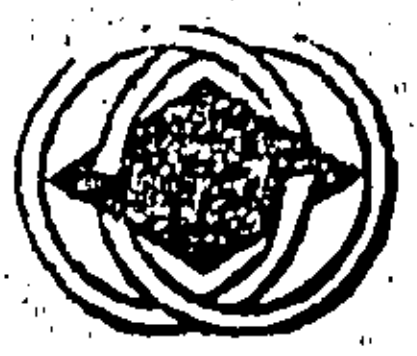
IN JAPAN PROPER											
Chosenji (Nikko) —	Kyoto —	Nagasaki —	Shizuoka —								
Lakeview Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Japan Hotel	Daiokwan Hotel								
Kanazawa —	Osaka —	Nara —	Tokyo —								
Kashin Hotel	Matsumoto Hotel	Nara Hotel	Imperial Hotel								
Kanazawa —	Park Hotel	Nikko —	Tokyo Station Hotel								
Mikasa Hotel	Miyajima —	Kanaya Hotel	Tokyo Seiyoken Hotel								
Mampel Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Yokohama —								
Kobe —	Miyajima Hotel	Osaka —	Grand Hotel								
Oriental Hotel	Fujiya Hotel	Osaka Hotel									
Tor Hotel		Shimonoseki —									
		San-yo Hotel									
IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)											
Taihoku —	Taiwan Railway Hotel										
IN CHOSSEN											
Maipo (Seoul) —	Changchun —	Hotel (Mukden) —									
Chosen Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel									
Fusan —	Dairen —	Byong (Port Arthur) —									
Fusan Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel									
Shingaiju —	Hobigaiju —										
Phingaiju Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel										

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The Steamship "DUNERA" Captain Walker, carrying the Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on or about FRIDAY, the 14th, August, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, and Valuable and Free for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
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Hongkong, July 14th, 1921. [1191]

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THE SIBERIAN REVOLT. SOVIET CHARGES AGAINST ALLIES.

M. Tchitcherine, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has addressed an identical Note to the British, French, and Italian Foreign Offices, declaring that the overthrow of the Bolshevik Government at Vladivostok was carried out under the protection of the Japanese, against whom a number of other charges, such as a desire to conquer Siberia, are made. This action is alleged to be a fresh attack on Soviet Russia.

The Soviet Note goes on to state that the French are helping the Japanese plans, and that all the Entente Powers share responsibility, "hostile activity" on the part of Britain being alleged.

Lord Curzon has replied, returning the communication, stigmatising the charges as entirely baseless, and declining to enter into correspondence on the matter.

TCHITCHERINE'S NOTE.

The following is the text of M. Tchitcherine's Note, which is dated June 1st. It was handed to the British Foreign Office on June 4th by M. Krassin:

The struggle of the toiling masses of Russia for peace and for the right of self-determination has been subjected to a fresh trial. After gigantic efforts and miracles of heroism, after having valiantly repulsed the united attacks of the internal counter-revolution and of the majority of the foreign Powers, they have won the right to govern themselves by their own Soviets of workers and peasants. They hoped that henceforward they would be able to devote themselves freely to the internal reconstruction of Russia, whilst co-operating with other countries in their mutual interests in order to attain the economic aims which lay before them.

Unfortunately, their hope has been shattered by a fresh attempt at intervention from outside, and a fresh combined attack of the Russian counter-revolution and foreign Governments. Under the protection of Japanese bayonets the White Guards of Vladivostok, who are only a handful, suddenly seized power in that town, and a similar coup has been carried out at Nikolai, Oussourisk, and in other localities in the Japanese occupation. The extreme counter-revolution has thus been re-installed by the Japanese military power in the district under their occupation.

The masses of Russian workers and peasants of the Far East have done all in their power to secure an acceptable peace with Japan. They have formed a separate democratic Republic in order to render this peace possible, and with this object the Independent Republic of the Far East signed an agreement with Japan, who was prepared on this condition to withdraw her troops from these areas or (sic) to restore their liberty to the Russian masses of the Far East.

In the name of these latter the Government of their Republic has made indefatigable efforts to secure a complete agreement with Japan, so that it might live with her in peace and in good neighbourly relations; but the Japanese Government replies to its efforts after peace with a fresh violent attack on its internal liberty and its external independence. The worst enemies of the Russian masses, the extreme reactionaries, whose avowed aim is to conquer Siberia with the aid of Japanese bayonets and there to become the liege lords of the Japanese conquerors, have been raised to power by violence in those places where the domination of the Japanese armies extends.

But this first step towards an attempt at the conquest of Siberia is not an isolated instance. The Japanese Government has distributed to the capitalists of its own country fishing rights in the waters of Kamchatka, which hitherto belonged to the Russian co-operatives and to others of our citizens. Japan is introducing her control, she is seizing the dues imposed on the fishing areas of Kamchatka; this is an arbitrary seizure, and a pillage of the wealth of Russia, which the Russian Government regards as a violation of the elementary rights of the Russian masses.

At the same time it is with the aid of the Japanese military power that the remnants of the counter-revolutionary bands of Semenov and Kappel are maintaining themselves on the borders of China and are occupying the Chinese Eastern Railway; and it is with the assistance of Japanese auxiliaries that the bands of Ungers are terrorizing Mongolia, and are there preparing their attacks against the Russian Republic. The Agents of Japanese Imperialism are penetrating even into Central Asia, where they are trying to propagate their sedition, and the emissaries of the counter-revolutionary elements of Turkestan are hastening to Japan to elaborate their plans together.

The Russian Republic time after time has reiterated its peace proposals to the Japanese Government, but, in spite of all its efforts at peace, the Japanese Government is at the present time the instigator of a fresh campaign of intervention against the power of the workers and peasants. The Soviet Government, which represents their will, warns the Japanese Government that the mighty Russian masses, who have taken their destinies into their own hands and have repulsed all the attacks of their enemies, will know how to wage a victorious conclusion this fresh struggle, and will not fail to make their vigour felt by those who attack them.

But the responsibility for these hostile acts cannot be confined to the Japanese Government alone. There are proofs in existence that the French Government, in its implacable hostility against the power of the workers and peasants in Russia, is an active instigator of this fresh campaign of intervention, and is participating in the plan of Japanese conquest in Siberia. Soviet Russia cannot but regard all the Powers of the Entente as morally responsible for this fresh link of the interventionist system, which is the joint work of the Powers of the

Entente. It sees in it, on the part of British Government, a hostile activity not in accordance with the Anglo-Russian Treaty. The Russian Government protests in the most energetic fashion against these acts directed against Russia, either directly or through the medium of the friendly Republic of the Far East, and reserves the right to draw from it the obvious conclusions.

LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

Under date June 9th, Lord Curzon caused the following reply to be sent to M. Krassin:

I am directed by Earl Curzon of Kedleston to return to you as unacceptable your communication of the 4th inst. respecting recent events at Vladivostok. It is neither customary nor conducive to good relations that one Government should in this manner and without adducing any corroborative evidence address entirely baseless charges to another, and his Majesty's Government must, therefore, decline to enter into any correspondence with you on the matter.

THE YUNNAN-ANNAM RAILWAY.

FAILURE OF AN ATTEMPTED BOYCOTT.

Mr. J. D. de la Touche, Commissioner of Customs at Mengtze, in his annual report writes:

The centre of trade in the Mengtze district is undoubtedly Yunnanfu, and the most casual observer when visiting that city cannot but be struck by the evidences of commercial activity that appear on all sides. Were Yunnanfu definitely opened to foreign trade, on a free basis with full liberty to all traders, foreign and native alike, to establish themselves and develop their commerce without any fear of interference from pirates and greedy inland officials, there is little doubt that that city would become on a large scale the distributing centre for all South China. One of the chief obstacles to progress which would probably be done away with by the opening of Yunnanfu is the levy of transit dues by the Tonkin Government on all goods carried into Yunnan by the Yunnan-Annam Railway. This system of taxing the Yunnan trade entails not only the payment of dues in addition to those levied by the Chinese Maritime Customs but also the upkeep of transport agencies at Haiphong and a grievous loss of time with the result that the cost of foreign goods in Yunnan is quite 40 per cent. greater than that of the same goods in North or Central China.

The Annam-Yunnan Railway Company's rates suddenly jumped in September from an absurdly low rate to one which, if not perhaps excessive if compared with those prevailing in Europe, must nevertheless have upset calculations based on previous low rates. The raising of these railway rates caused considerable commotion in the autumn. A boycott was declared, and violent anti-French circulars and pamphlets were circulated in order to excite the merchant population against not only the railway company but also, apparently, the French in general. The boycott, however, failed; it was kept up at Yunnanfu for some 12 days in October; but neither at Mengtze nor at Hekow was much notice taken. At meetings of the merchants at Yunnanfu it had been arranged that a road suitable for motor cars should be built from Mengtze to Poyai to connect with Pochi in Kwangsi, whence there is easy communication with Nanning, on the West River. There were also projects for a railway to a point on the South China coast. Subscriptions were invited for the building of the road, and, later on in the year, a special bureau for the transportation of goods to and from Yunnanfu to Pochi was constituted by the Governor of Yunnan. The bureau comprised the following: Tang Chi-yu (cousin of the Military Governor), Mu Chia-shou, Commissioner of Finance, Hsu Shih-chon, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and three others. Want of funds, and probably also lack of expert knowledge, caused these scheme to fall through, and the Yunnan-Annam Railway Company's line is likely to remain the sole means of trading communication with the outer world for years to come.

The explanation of the very considerable increase in the railway rates is that freight and passenger rates are calculated in francs. During the war the dollar, which had formerly exchanged for francs 2.50, rose to francs 16, so that freights paid in silver became ridiculously cheap. In September 1920 the railway official rate of the dollar was fixed at francs 3. Thus a first class passage from Haiphong to Mengtze, which in June 1920 cost only Tonkin \$8, now comes to Tonkin \$30.00. Freight charges are in proportion.

There was a time when Downing-street controlled the Empire; to-day the Empire is in charge of Downing-street.—Mr. Lloyd George.

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as you feel. A pair of correctly fitted glasses is a powerful factor in making you feel young. Efficiency demands that you wear glasses, if your eyes are not perfect. Fully fifty per cent to the people who do not wear glasses should do so. A great many are unaware of the real condition of their eyes until the examination is made. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their exclusive business.—ADVT.

TO-DAY'S RECIPES

CHOCOLATE
ECLAIRS.

Ingredients—2 oz. flour, 2 eggs, 1 oz. butter, or lard, 1 pint water, 8 ozs. NESTLE'S Pure Rich Cream.
Method.—Boil the water and butter together and stir in the flour whilst boiling. Beat well, allow to cool a little, then add the beaten eggs gradually. Beat well, and put the mixture in finger-shaped pieces on a greased tin (or paper), cover with another tin and bake in a moderate oven about 2 of an hour. Allow to cool, split open, and fill with the cream, whipped and flavoured. Put together again and coat with chocolate-icing (using 1 oz. eggs or chocolate, 4 ozs. icing sugar and a little cold water).

CREAM
BUNS.

Make a mixture like that for Chocolate Eclairs putting it in little heaps on the greased tin instead of into fingers, bake, and when cold, make an incision at one side, put in a little whipped cream and dredge caster sugar on top.



NESTLE'S REAL CREAM

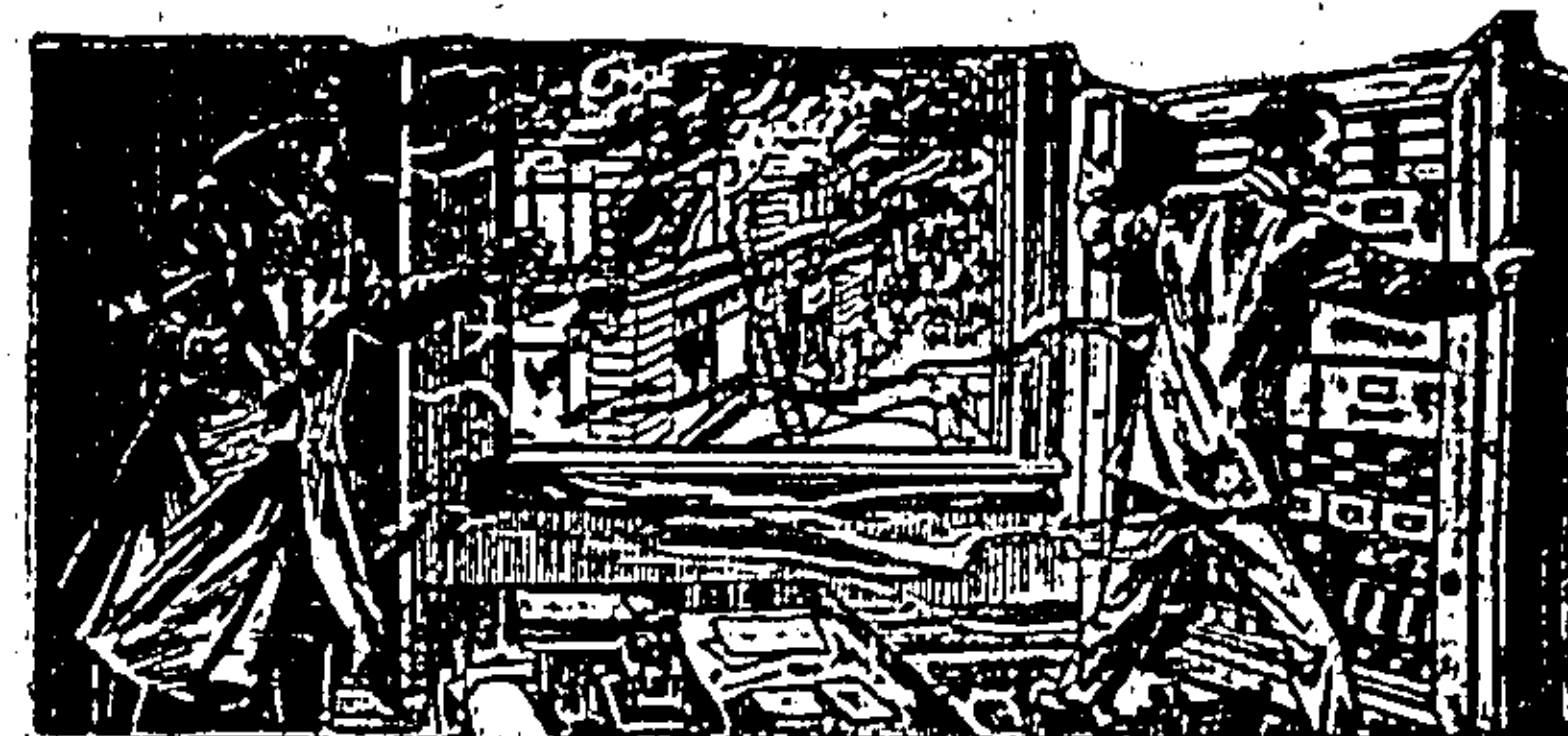
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5½ oz. ... 50 cts. per tin.

1½ " ... 90 " "

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PROTECTION THAT YOU NEED?

¶ You are responsible for the records in your charge. You owe it to yourself and to your business to make sure that they will be safe when fire comes.

¶ We inspect your building for fire hazards and show how they can be remedied or removed. We show you how your records can be made more accessible and be better filed. This service is rendered without charge.

¶ Talk the matter over with our representative when he calls.

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THE FINEST

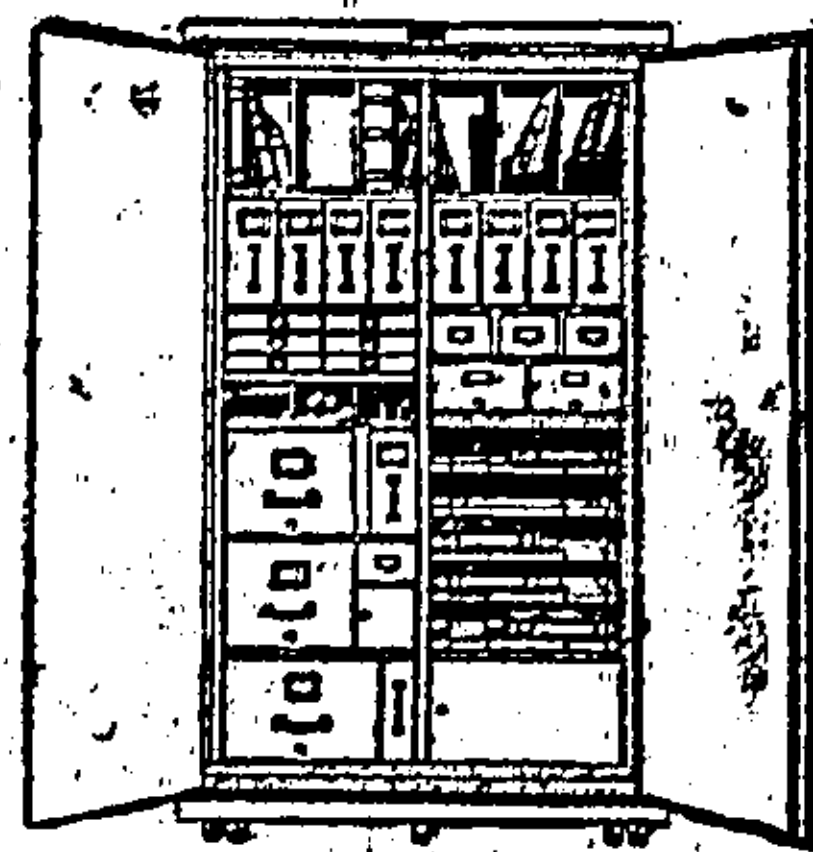
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BUILT WILL

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65 MINUTES

PIERCE FIRE



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CABINET,

CLASS "A"

MUST STAND

A

FOUR HOURS

TEST: CLASS

"B" TWO

HOURS.

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ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
25, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.

1208]

NOTICE.

MESSRS. GILLARD & CO.

HAVE GREAT PLEASURE

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PUBLIC

that they have just received

THE WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT

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SAUCE and PICKLE MAKERS

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H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

THESE SAUCES and PICKLES

May be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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All other Stores.

SHOULD THEY BE UNOBTAINABLE FROM YOUR DEALER,

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DONNELLY & WHYTE,

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CHEAP SALE.

LESS 30% DISCOUNT

For a fortnight only.

From 1st to 15th August, 1921.

A large quantity of

MANILA HEMP HATS and
STRAW HATS FOR LADIES.

Excellent shapes, Assorted Colours, Different Sizes, Best quality.

Come early! Don't miss the chance.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,

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733]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

GLEN LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENADE"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th Aug., at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 6th Aug. at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. [1973]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th Aug., at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. [1972]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th Aug., at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. [1971]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ATREUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Halls Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown at 3rd Aug.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 23rd Aug., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1921. [1255]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by 10th Aug., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, August 3rd, 1921. [1258]

THE CROWN COLONIES.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S SURVEY.

At a meeting of the Conference of Empire Prime Ministers, on June 22nd, Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, delivered a long and interesting speech on the Crown Colonies and possessions administered under the Colonial Office. In the course of his remarks, the right hon. gentleman said:—As long as the war lasted practically all the Colonies and Dependencies were very prosperous, but with the arrival of the happy conditions of peace a wave of depression has fallen upon almost every one of them so far as their trade is concerned. During war we got our tin from Malaya, plumbago from Ceylon, wolfram from Hongkong, mahogany for frames of aeroplanes from Honduras, fine cotton for their wings from the West Indian Islands. The sugar-producing Colonies were prosperous beyond their dreams. The oils and fats of West Africa which used largely to go to Germany were useful to us, and their loss was crippling to the Germans. The Falkland Islands industry of whaling was stimulated for war purposes and they benefited thereby. But the creeping paralysis of depression has spread to almost all the Colonial industries which flourished during the war. The tin in which Malaya depends to much cannot now obtain a price which covers the cost of production. Nigerian tin is in the same position. The price of rubber does not cover the cost of production. We have been approached with pressure to enforce schemes of a compulsory limitation of output, but we have not felt able to accept such schemes. From almost every one of the Colonies complaints are coming in that its principal products cannot now be sold at a profit. Practically every one of the Budgets of these Colonies and Protectorates is going through a period of extreme financial difficulty, and even crisis. The violent fluctuations in the value of money and the changes, which affect the greatest States, operate with far more direct and unshielded force upon those smaller organisations, and therefore, as far as the immediate situation of the present is concerned, we are passing through a stormy period in the economic and commercial life of practically all the Crown Colonies.

But if one leaves the immediate difficulties, and turns to their great and undoubted wealth and potential capabilities, one cannot help feeling how magnificent is the asset which the British Empire possesses, and of which, pending the development of more responsible and representative forms of government in these Colonies, we, in Great Britain

SELF-RELIANCE IS A VIRTUE:
SIGN THE REFORM PETITION
TO-DAY.

and at the Colonial Office, are the trustees. My submission to the Conference is that we must not lose heart in any way about these splendid tropical possessions which we have, but endeavour to secure credit and money for them to give them that essential technical apparatus they require to develop their great resources. In them you find every conceivable product that the world knows of, and every contributing factor, even to the most highly-organised superlative forms of industry. Nothing is lacking, and now that we see the American exchange is largely turned against us, and we have such great payments to make them, we ought really more and more to turn our attention to trying to develop these wonderful hot-houses, these great tropical gardens and plantations, so as to be able to purchase as far as possible the raw products that we want from them. I feel that this is a matter which, although it is confined to the Colonial Office and to this country at the present time, should more and more engage the sympathies and interest of the self-governing Dominions.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS.
So far as the constitutional developments in the Colonies are concerned, progress has been continuous, and latterly, especially since the war, very rapidly. We have every form of Government, ranging from benevolent autocracies, tempered by Downing-street to two-Chamber systems, resting upon at least one of the Chambers being fully elected. For instance, the island of Bermuda celebrated its tercentenary of representative institutions dating from the day when the first general assembly of the islands was made, and, therefore, can boast a seniority which no existing State in Europe or America can disdain. In Mauritius there was a movement to promote an agitation for a retrocession of the island to France, but this movement has received a decisive shock at the recent elections, in which all the retrocessionist candidates have been signally defeated. There has been a strong movement in Ceylon for a more popular control over the Government of the Colony, following upon the movement which Mr. Montagu and his predecessors have driven forward, fostered and nourished in India, and a new constitution has been granted which gives a majority in the Legislature to the unofficial element. In the Kenya Colony a new constitution has been granted giving an elective basis for the unofficial members of the Council, instead of the nominated basis which existed. Uganda has reached such a stage of development that they have Legislative Councils with nominated membership. In Malta a novel experiment has been tried by my predecessor, and we hope it will succeed. Everybody knows the argu-

ment against giving Malta constitution. It was said you might as well give a constitution to a battleship. We have arrived at a hierarchical system—two governments in the island, one elective dealing with Maltese affairs, and the other dealing with purely military and naval interests.

FUTURE OF RHODESIA.

General Smuts will no doubt wish to discuss, and Sir Thomas Smartt also, the conditions which prevail in Rhodesia. I hope that a delegation of Rhodesians will arrive in this country before General Smuts has to leave. I have telegraphed about this. Of course, Rhodesia is a young organisation to be trusted with full responsible government. Its population is smaller than Natal when she obtained responsible government. On the other hand, the settlers are discontented with the present state of affairs. As an alternative to responsible government, there is the question of the incorporation of Rhodesia in the Union. There can only be one destination for Rhodesia ultimately, and the only question we have to consider—I will not say the only question, but the main question—is what is the psychological moment. One wants Rhodesia to be at man's estate before she joins the Union and to join it willingly and as a partner. After all Rhodesia is an enormous factor in the whole South African situation. We must remember that they are very much inclined to resent anything like an attempt to dispose of their destiny over their heads. The native question is, of course, a very serious one there, but I think I was quite right to try and get these Rhodesian delegates here at the time when General Smuts and Sir Thomas Smartt are here, in order to discuss the whole position with the Colonial Office. Also we do not want to have any appearance of dictation. I trust that the conversations we shall have when they are here will result in some arrangement that is satisfactory.

OUR EASTERN POSSESSIONS.

Coming to the other side of the world a small but necessary extension of the Ceylon Government Railway has been undertaken to open up rice-growing districts and relieve the Colony from her dependence on overseas sources of food supply. Then we come to the Federated Malay States. Their railways were joined up with the Siamese Government railways on July 1st, 1915. The Federated Malay States railway system now comprises 350 miles of line, all built out of current revenue, and loans have been made to Siam by the Federated Malay States on easy terms to enable the connection to be made between the two systems. Through train now runs from Singapore to Bangkok, and a further connection is being made along the East Coast. The Federated Malay States form a most important feature in our administration. The conference will remember the gift of the battleship *Malaya* in the year 1912, just in the nick of time for it to be ready. It was the most powerful battleship then constructed. It was one of the five fast and powerful battleships of the *Queen Elizabeth* type, and cost £3,000,000. Had our dreams of a great sea battle materialised there is no doubt that these ships would have played a very decisive part in turning the head of the enemy's line. In so many other ways the Federated Malay States have given us more assistance than any other part of the Colonial Empire has been able to do. At the present moment they are hard hit on account of the tin and rubber prices prevailing, but I am sure these conditions are temporary. The modern world cannot get on without these commodities. When I mention the name of the great port of Singapore that is a matter which the conference will have brought before them on other days when we discuss Pacific strategy generally, but it will certainly bulk increasingly large in all our minds as the years go by.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

GARRISON LEAGUE.

The following are the results of matches played during the week:—

2ND WILTSHIRES BEAT R.G.A. BY 7 SETS TO 2.
Sgt. Wells and Sgt. Evans beat S. Sgt. Gillard and Gr. Clow 6-3, beat Sgt. Phillips and Gr. Dyer 6-1, beat Mr. Gr. May and Sgt. Walker 6-2.
Edm. Mann and Bds. Rogers beat Gillard and Clow 6-3, beat Phillips and Dyer 6-1, beat May and Walker 6-2.
Bds. Dobson and Bds. Jones beat May and Walker 6-4, lost to Gillard and Clow 3-6, lost to Phillips and Dyer 4-6.

R.E. BEAT R.A.O.C. BY 7 SETS TO 2.

Major Edwards and Cpl. Townsend beat Capt. Spinks and S. M. Haynes 6-2, beat S. M. Foster and S. Sgt. Bradley 6-2, beat Q.M.S. Perkins and Pte. Collie 6-0.
S.M. Smith and S. Sgt. Hamblin beat Spinks and Haynes 7-5, beat Foster and Bradley 6-1, beat Perkins and Collie 6-1.
C.S.M. Pearson and Spr. Coupland lost to Spinks and Haynes 4-6, lost to Foster and Bradley 0-6, beat Perkins and Collie 6-2.

R.E. BEAT R.A.S.C. 9 SETS TO NIL.

S.M. Smith and S. Sgt. Hamblin beat S.M. Stroud and Sgt. Floyd 6-4, beat S.M. Booth and Sgt. Marsh 6-1, beat S. Sgt. Horrocks and Pte. Swannie 6-2.
C.S.M. Pearson and Cpl. Townsend beat Stroud and Floyd 6-2, beat Booth and Marsh 6-0, and beat Horrocks and Swannie 6-0.
Cpl. Hallam and Spr. Coupland beat Stroud and Floyd 6-0, beat Booth and Marsh 6-1, beat Horrocks and Swannie 6-0.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Position to August 5th.

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	POINTS.
R.E.	7	7	0	14
R.A.O.C.	6	4	1	8
2nd Wiltshires	6	3	3	9
R.A.S.C.	6	3	4	4
R.A.O.C.	1	1	4	2
R.G.A.	5	0	5	0

A CHINESE JESSICA.

APPLICATION FOR HER EXTRADITION.

A BANKER'S SAD PLAIN.

A case which has proved, so far, both entertaining and instructive—like the travelling shows of a generation ago—is occupying the attention of Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistracy. It involves the question which Government—the one at Peking or the one at Canton—should be recognised, and that point will be argued between Mr. T. M. Hazellrigg (Assistant Crown Solicitor) and Mr. G. S. Hall Brutton (for the defence), next week, when the Magistrate may be asked to solve questions on which international jurists are undecided.

The case has its lighter side and introduces curious matters connected with Chinese domestic customs, concubinage and the like: except for variations in detail the story might be a chapter from the book of Genesis.

There was a certain banker of Canton who took unto himself a concubine, a lady with a "past." For two years the banker kept the liaison a secret from his wife, not from any feeling of shame, according to him, but because it was "old custom" to keep such things quiet and give the real wife something to exercise her curiosity upon. As evidence of his benevolence, the banker told the Magistrate that he sent the concubine to school, at a cost quite \$20 a year, including books and stationery.

Ultimately the secret came to the wife's ears, but apparently she did not resent the situation which had arisen, but honoured the concubine with a visit and bestowed upon her a new name, again in accordance with custom.

But although with wives there is safety in numbers amongst the Chinese, with the other sex it is not so. The concubine, the banker said, was inveigled away by another man; she fled, taking away a considerable quantity of jewellery. The runaways came to Hongkong and were arrested here. Extradition proceedings and a protracted magisterial investigation resulted. The table in Mr. Lindell's court was strewn with expensive jewellery—amongst the articles two bangles, each made of five English sovereigns, dated 1911. The handsome coins, now so seldom seen, called back to memory pre-war days when paper money was not common, but something rich and rare.

The cross-examination of the banker occupied two hearings. He denied that he had given to his concubine the jewellery forming the subject of the charge. When she filled the rôle of hostess, he liked her to be decked out with finery, but that was only borrowed plumage.

Mr. Brutton: Why should she have offered to become your concubine? She said you were a good looking man, eh?

The banker: She requested me to take her.

"She loved you for yourself alone!" asked the Magistrate.

Mr. Brutton: Are you bringing these proceedings for the love of the fugitive?

The banker hedged with this question. At length he said he wished to recover "the property and the lady"—he put them in that order.

Mr. Brutton: When your first wife found it out she made "merry hell" for you—No, there was no trouble at all. Further questions threw some light on the banker's business and domestic affairs. He admitted that his wife earned "pocket money" by tying pig's bristles and pasting labels on match boxes.

The Magistrate: You call yourself a banker with other business interests. You proved about in brothels in the city while your wife had to work?

The banker: I had often advised her to cease work. But she is such a diligent woman that she cannot sit idle at home.

A woman (he added, philosophically, as one deeply versed in the ways of the sex) must be busy or she is unhappy.

Mr. Brutton: Did the concubine, in the days you knew her at the brothel, ever ask you for money, only to be told you had no money but "take this watch and chain"?

The banker, who sometimes gave his evidence smilingly, smiled on this occasion as he answered, "No."

"Oh! No!" commented Mr. Brutton. "It can't be true, of course. Put on that sweet smile of yours, which always comes when you are telling a lie."

"You are a careful man, a business man," added Mr. Brutton. "Have you got the receipts for the jewellery?"

The witness: What is the use of the receipts? I was not prepared for that to-day.

The Magistrate: You mean you have got to manufacture receipts?

The witness: I bought the jewellery two years ago; it did not occur to me that the receipts would be wanted.

It was further elicited that the woman's "price" was \$3,600.

Mr. Brutton: You would dole out \$3,600 in money, would you?

The Magistrate: In ten-cent pieces!

Mr. Brutton: Or probably had Canton notes!

The witness said it would be Canton notes, but he would make up the value according to the rate of exchange.

A little later, when questioned about the woman's version of the case, the banker said: "She can invent anything she likes."

Mr. Brutton: The same thing applies to you, my friend.

The hearing was then further adjourned.

The following estates have been proved:—Colonel Stoddley killed by buffalo in Uganda; author of Big Game Shooting in India and Burma, 22nd; John Gerald Ritchie, Bengal civilian, 29,000; Admiral Bowden Smith, 217,000; Alderman James Ward, one of the builders of modern Blackpool, 230,000; William Bradshaw, of the Nottingham Journal, 240,000; Lord Moulton, 2162,000; General Sir John Gowers, 28,000, net personal nil; and Sir Edward Parrott, editor of *Nelsons of Edinburgh*, 21,901.

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REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS ALL
ODDMENTS MUST BE CLEARED
REGARDLESS OF COST.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

SOCKS, BRACES, TIES, BELTS,
"CELTEX" VESTS AND DRAWERS,
"LILY OF FRANCE" SILK SOCKS,
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

HATS, BLOUSES, DRESSES,
BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

AT LESS THAN COST.

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DICK'S

PATENT.

UNIVERSAL
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SOLE AGENTS.

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COLUMBIA
VOCAL RECORDS.

- 2886 SAY IT WITH FLOWERS—TENOR
PEGGY
2975 DOWN THE TRAIL TO HOME
THE LOVE NEST
2835 I GAVE HER THAT
DON'T TAKE ADVANTAGE BARITONE
2862 ONCE UPON A TIME
A MILLION MILES FROM NOWHERE
2836 YOU AIN'T HEARD NOTHING YET
COME AND PLAY WITH ME

ANDERSON'S

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP).

[84]

Powell

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THE
POPULAR
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These are exclusive goods and are
Distinctive in Quality and Design.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

37

FAMINE IN RUSSIA: PEASANTS FLEEING TO MOSCOW. IMPERIAL CONFERENCE: INTERESTING RECORD OF WORK.

MYSTERY SHIP CASE: WARRANTS FOR ARREST OF CREW.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EXODUS TO MOSCOW. ALARMING CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 4th.
A Copenhagen telegram states that the situation in Russia is alarmingly growing more acute daily. Throughout the deserted areas whole villages are on fire. It is estimated that already ten millions are starving, and refugees are streaming into Moscow, which town is surrounded by troops with a view to preventing the entry of refugees.

HOBBERS OF FAMINE.

LONDON, August 5th.
The lack of means of communication and transport in Russia prevent an accurate estimation of the present situation. Nevertheless, the piecemeal reports emerging depict the blackest state of affairs, and speak of the appalling sufferings. Whole towns and villages are compelled to feed on grass, leaves and offal. The horror is accentuated by drought in some districts and cholera. Hordes of peasants are wandering aimlessly, dying by the roadside.

Poland, Lithuania and Finland are facing the possibility of a famine immigration on a wholesale scale.

RETURN OF THE DOLLAR.

WASHINGTON, August 5th.
Mr. Hoover announces that every dollar expended by the American Committee for the relief of famine in Russia, in the purchase of supplies for Russia, will be spent in the United States.

RUSSIAN LEGATION STATEMENT.

LONDON, August 5th.
General Booth has received a message from Salvationist representatives in Moscow, stating that they are in touch with a million of starving people in Russia and imploring assistance.

A Helsingfors message says that while the Soviet representatives declare that the stories of famine are exaggerated they admit that the population in a number of districts is fleeing to other provinces in search of food, but they deny that insurrection has broken out in Moscow and other towns, or that a general mobilisation has been ordered. In the meanwhile, sensational reports continue to be received of hordes of refugees, chiefly from the Governments of Samara and Saratoff fleeing both westwards and eastwards. Report declares that military cordons round Moscow are using poison gas to prevent fugitives from entering the city.

The Russian Legation denies that the Red Army is invading Asia Minor, or that General Brusiloff is negotiating with Turkey and other Oriental States. It declares that the Russian Government will in no way intervene in the Turkish war.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

SPANISH TROOPS DEFEAT REBELS.

MADRID, August 5th.
A communiqué states that Spanish troops have occupied Restinga, in Morocco, and driven off the enemy attacking Bakelarch. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

Soldiers who escaped from Zeluan report that after the defenders had surrendered their arms, in accordance with an agreement, the rebels fired on them. The Commander at Zeluan, was amongst those killed.

RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT'S CONSENT.

CHRISTIANIA, August 5th.
The Norwegian Government has accepted all the essentials of the draft of the trade agreement prepared by the Russian and Norwegian delegation at Stockholm.

EARLIER CABLES.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE. CONSTITUTION OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, August 4th.
Reuter learns that the discussions of the Imperial Conference, which concludes tomorrow, when the report will be finally adopted, covered a considerably wider range than indicated in the meagre official account.

One of the most important debates centred upon the constitution of the Empire, concerning which it is believed that the Conference adopted a policy of *laissez faire*, contenting itself with declaring against the suggestion of a special conference to discuss the matter, but affirming the right of the Dominion to nominate Cabinet Ministers to represent the respective countries in future consultation with the British Prime Minister.

In the domain of foreign affairs, the question of the distribution among the parts of the Empire of the indemnity receivable from Germany in respect of reparations has been settled. No announcement has been made as regards the percentages allocated, but it is asserted that the United Kingdom receives something over four-fifths of the Empire's total, the remainder being allocated to the Dominions and Colonies in proportion to the sacrifices of each.

FOREIGN POLICY PROBLEM.
The Prime Ministers rendered yeoman service in the discussion of Britain's outstanding difficulties in the foreign field, notably in regard to Upper Silesia. A wide field was covered in a series of confidential talks, the outcome of which appears to have been a resolute decision to have fulfilled in their entirety the Peace Treaties signed between the Allies and their late enemies.

It is known, also, that President Harding's invitation to a disarmament conference was considerably debated, with a coincident suggestion of a preliminary conference between the portions of the Empire interested and the United States and Japan. The suggestion, however, was eventually dropped, owing to lack of agreement.

The defence of the Empire is said to have occupied much of the time of the Conference, being discussed from every standpoint, but the conversations were doubtless overshadowed by President Harding's proposal for a disarmament conference.

LATEST CABLES.

But the views of the Conference seem to have been in favour of the one-Power standard for the Empire, the Dominions undertaking the defence of their respective territories.

On the question of Imperial communications, the Conference is stated to have expressed strong views in the matter of wireless communication and to have revealed some divergence of opinion.

It is understood that an Australian delegate contended vigorously for stations of sufficiently high power to enable Australia to communicate direct with England, as against the opposing view of more stations of less power. The latter view is believed to have gained the day, it being decided that Great Britain should complete the stations in territory under her control, while so far as might be necessary Australia, South Africa, and India, also, should erect the necessary stations within their borders, with New Zealand and Canada co-operating in the chain.

The work of the Imperial Shipping Committee was overhauled, and the suggestion to continue the Committee under a royal charter was put forward, but was dropped in the absence of unanimity.

The question of the Empire news services was discussed, and the Conference is understood to have contented itself with approving the resolution of the 1920 Imperial Press Conference, at Ottawa, on the reduction of Press rates.

Among the minor subjects, the Conference is believed to have adopted an interesting resolution, with a view to obtaining a uniform system of granting patents, while a series of resolutions dealing with settlement within the Empire was adopted, the South African delegates dissenting from the scheme proposed, in view of the limited field for White labour in South Africa.

The questions of the League of Nations, the status of Indians in the Dominions and the naturalisation of aliens were debated at length, also, the subject of condominium in New Hebrides. On the last named question it is understood that Mr. Hughes submitted a proposal for acquiring certain French interests in the group, and the Conference is stated to have agreed to the enforcement of the protocol signed early in the War.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIAN SMELTING WORKS.

MELBOURNE, August 4th.
Work is being resumed at the Port Pirie smelting works, the employees accepting lower pay in preference to longer hours.

LATEST CABLES. THE KAISER IN EXILE. THREAT TO RETURN TO GERMANY.

LONDON, August 5th.
In the course of a newly-published book in Berlin, entitled "Hohenzollern" Herr Heinig, an official of the Prussian Finance Ministry, shows that, since the Armistice, Prussia has advanced sixty-nine million marks to the ex-Kaiser on the security of his property in Germany. Herr Heinig refers to Wilhelm's impatience at the long delays in the negotiations, and quotes a communication from the exiled monarch, in August 1919, complaining that he was no longer able to trespass on Count Bentinck's hospitality and "must have money to buy his own house, otherwise he would return to Germany. The threat was sufficient for money to be forthcoming immediately.

CHARGE OF LIQUOR SMUGGLING. WARRANTS FOR ARREST OF SHIP'S OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, August 5th.
Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the officers and crew of the schooner *Henry L. Marshall* (flying the British flag), which was recently seized on a charge of liquor running outside the three-mile limit.

ATTITUDE OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, August 5th.
Officials of the Department of Justice are said to be angry over the seizure of the schooner *Henry L. Marshall*, which they consider was immune.

The *Herald* says that the department has forbidden similar seizures, and also summoned to Washington Mr. Hayward, the Federal District Attorney, who announced that similar seizures would continue.

EARLIER CABLES.

IMPERIAL AIR ROUTES.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS TO BE CONSULTED.

LONDON, August 4th.
Is the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Churchill quoted, as follows, the resolution adopted at the Imperial Conference on the 2nd instant, on the subject of air-ships:—"The Conference, having carefully considered the report of Mr. Churchill's committee on Imperial communications, is of the opinion that the proposals therein should be submitted to the Governments and Parliaments of the different parts of the Empire. On the understanding that the cost would be in the region of £1,800 monthly, the Conference recommends that, pending such consideration, the existing material, so far as it can be used for the development of Imperial air communications, be retained."

COAL EXPORT TRADES. EXTENSIVE ORDERS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 4th.
The journal, *The Compendium*, says:—"The British coal export trade has returned to normal channels, including French and Russian markets, with which nothing much is expected to be done this year. Immediately pits restarted, enquiries, then orders, came from every country in Europe, eager to mix British coal with inferior Belgian, German and American coal, with which they were already largely stocked."

COWES BEGATTA.

SIR HENRY WILSON WELL.

LONDON, August 4th.
Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson appeared on the front at Cowes, to-day, none the worse for yesterday's mishap. [The Field-Marshal and Sir Charles Seely were swept overboard by heavy seas.]

SILESIAN PROBLEM. MEETING OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

LONDON, August 4th.
In addition to Silesia, questions concerning war criminals, the continuance of the sanctions against Germany, and the Near East figure in the agenda of the Supreme Council. The situation in the Near East is authoritatively considered in London to be the most difficult, and has been complicated by the intransigent attitude of the Ankara Government.

ALLIED FINANCIAL CONFERENCE. TO BE HELD IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 4th.
A conference of the Allied Ministers of Finance and financial experts will be held at Paris simultaneously with the meeting of the Supreme Council to settle numerous difficult questions left in suspense by the agreements concluded last May, including the cost of the troops of occupation, the determination of the amount of the Belgian debt to the Allies, and reparations in kind.

LATEST CABLES. THE PASSING OF CARUSO. IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

NAPLES, August 5th.
The funeral of Caruso was the most impressive seen in Naples for years. Enormous crowds witnessed the procession from the Church to the burial place. The coffin was composed of a crystal casket enclosed in wood, and the hearse was drawn by six horses and was covered with wreaths, including one from Queen Mary of England and another from the City of New York.

All the shops were closed. An aeroplane flew over the procession.

EARLIER CABLES.

QUESTION ABOUT HIS WILL.

NAPLES, August 4th.
Caruso's body, embalmed and lying in a chapel ardente, is being visited by crowds. Hundreds of wreaths and telegrams of condolence have been received from all over the world. The King has authorised the funeral service to be held in the church belonging to the Crown. It is stated that Caruso, in 1919, made a will in favour of his wife, brothers, and his natural children. His widow has had official seals placed upon his personal effects on behalf of his legitimate daughter, Gloria.

NEW YORK OPERA HOUSE TRIBUTE.

NEW YORK, August 4th.
The exterior of the Metropolitan Opera House will be draped in mourning for Caruso for thirty days. Memorial masses will be celebrated at several churches.

SIX RELATIVES TO SHARE.

NEW YORK, August 4th.
The lawyer who drew up Caruso's will says that the bulk of the estate, the figures of which are not given, will be divided between six relatives—namely, his wife, daughter, two sons, brother, and step-mother. The lawyer says that Caruso spent money like wildfire, and never refused to aid a distressed countryman. Caruso's income-tax in 1920 amounted to \$23,000.

LATEST CABLES.

IRISH PROBLEM.

FULL DAIL EIRANN SESSION.

LONDON, August 5th.
It is officially announced in Dublin that a full session of the Dail Eirann has been called for August 16th. Summonses have been issued to all members, including the thirty-six imprisoned and interned.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

LONDON, August 4th.
In the House of Commons, Colonel Archer Shee pressed for a definite statement regarding the Sinn Fein negotiations before the recess, at least in regard to the secret session.

Mr. Chamberlain declined, upon which Colonel Archer Shee asked whether the rebels were given a time-limit to reply to the proposals.

It was alleged that they were using the truce to consolidate their organisation. Mr. Chamberlain deprecated such a question amid cries of "Why?"

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "Because they are not conducive to a peaceful solution." (Cheers.)

"NO FRESH CRISIS."

LONDON, August 4th.
With reference to the report that the Ulster Cabinet has refused to have anything to do with the Government's offer, Mr. de Valera authoritatively announced that Sir James Craig has hitherto not received an invitation from Mr. de Valera. The situation is substantially unchanged, and no fresh crisis has arisen.

Sir James Craig presided at the North of Ireland Cabinet meeting at Belfast to-day.

LATEST CABLES.

AUSTRALIANS V. LANCASHIRE RAIN INTERVENES.

LONDON, August 5th.
Lancashire had to abandon their match against the Australians owing to a heavy downpour of rain.

EARLIER CABLES.

BARDSLEY'S EIGHTH CENTURY.

LONDON, August 4th.
At Liverpool, in dull weather before five thousand spectators, the Australians carried their score to 317 for 5, when they declared. Bardsley made 124, including two fives and thirteen fours, this being his eighth century of the tour. Andrews made 83, including a six and eleven fours. Lancashire had scored 31 for 3 in their second innings when stumps were drawn. Rain interfered with play after lunch.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIRE ON JAPANESE SHIP.

LONDON, August 4th.
Lloyd's agent at Penang states that there was a fire on the Japanese steamer *Sunatsu Maru* in the cargo part of the ship. The vessel is presumably proceeding to Aden.

LATEST CABLES.

DAVIS CUP.

ANDERSON'S SENSATIONAL
DRIVING.

PITTSBURGH, August 4th.
Anderson (Australia) beat Woodman (Great Britain) by 4/6, 8/2, 8/4, 8/4. Anderson's driving was a sensational feature of the game.

THE LOWE-HAWKES MATCH.

PITTSBURGH, August 5th.
The Lowe-Hawkes match was dull. Both players remained at the back of the court, and the contest became a test of ability of placing long shots. Hawkes lost the first two sets, through his inability to take Lowe's volleys back-hand.

EARLIER CABLES.

AN ENGLISH SUCCESS.

PITTSBURGH, August 4th.
In the first set Woodman showed flashes of brilliance, after which he deteriorated before Anderson's good and accurate driving. The Englishman led by 3-0 in the fourth set, but subsequently was outplayed.

Gordon Lowe (Great Britain) beat Hawkes (Australia) 6/4, 6/4 and 6/1.

CHINESE NEWS.

[Asiatic News Agency.]

THE WIRELESS CONTROVERSY.

PEKING, July 28th.
With reference to the wireless controversy, the following despatch from the Foreign Office to the Ministry of Communications settles the affair once for all.

"Regarding the protests of the Japanese and the British Governments relating to the construction of wireless stations by the American Federal Wireless Company, an official despatch has now been received from the American Charge d'Affaires stating that, under instructions from the State Department, he requests the withdrawal of Mr. Charles Grandis's Note to the Chinese Government concerning the wireless affair, dated February 7th, 1921. As the wireless contract was negotiated and signed by the Ministry of Communications, the despatch of the American Charge d'Affaires is herewith forwarded for your information and action."

SPECIAL POLICE FOR THE CONTROL OF FOREIGNERS.

TSINANFU, July 27th.
General Tien Chung-yu has sent a memorial to the Government requesting that the second special Police headquarters for the control of foreigners be established at Tsinanfu, the first remaining at Harbin. At the commencement, five hundred special police officers and men will be trained by foreign and Chinese police experts, and this force will form the nucleus of the future Chinese police along the Tsinan-Kiaochow Railway after the evacuation of the Japanese troops. It is believed that, in spite of the opposition of the Chinese and others experienced Japanese police officers will be employed from Japan as instructors for the special police in conjunction with foreign-trained Chinese officers, the customs tariff.

In addition to the establishment of a special Commission in charge of the reorganization of China's foreign debts, Mr. Pan Yu, vice-minister in control of the Ministry of Finance, has ordered the formation of a special committee for the discussion of questions in connection with the reorganization of the Chinese Maritime Customs tariffs. Regarding the increase of the Chinese Maritime Customs duties to an effective five per cent, the Legations have reported the request of the Chinese Government to their Home Governments for instructions. It is reported in Chinese official circles that Japan is the first Power to object strongly to the increase because, she says, Japanese merchants and traders in China, who are occupying the first position in this country, will have to bear the major burden of the increased duties.

PEKING, July 28th.
It is stated that the assets of the Banque Industrielle de Chine are sufficient to meet its liabilities, and that the only trouble lies in the inability to realize at the moment certain assets that would meet immediate liabilities. The object of the transactional settlement is to provide the bank with facilities to enable it to meet these liabilities. Furthermore, the more important branches of the Banque in the Far East are known to be in sound position. Each of them, with a possible exception—not Hong Kong—is understood to have made good individual profits during the six months immediately preceding suspension of payment. The suggestion was even made that the Far Eastern branches should meet their own liabilities as a whole, but it seems probable that any settlement made will be made with the entire Banque.

Just how hopeful is the situation can be gathered from a radio message sent out from the powerful wireless station at Bordeaux on July 27th and published in *Le Courrier d'Asphosph* on July 29th, translated as follows:—"The recent general meeting of shareholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine in Paris gives rise to the hope that the Banque will successfully overcome the difficulties it is now facing. At the last meeting of the Chamber of Deputies before the recess, the French Government was urged to safeguard French influence in the Far East by securing the position of the Banque, and to undertake all negotiations necessary to avoid final failure. The Premier and M. Loecherer have made every endeavour to give effect to that wish which they both are personally anxious to see consummated. It is believed that their efforts are just about to succeed, but to make any compromise possible it was first necessary that the shareholders should adopt the accounts for 1920 and agree to accept the principle of a transactional settlement. The shareholders having signified agreement to both at the recent general meeting, there is now every reason to hope that the safeguarding and rescue of the Banque will be accomplished within a few days. So will the wishes of the Government, the Parliament, and the people be realized."

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

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THE LABOUR FIGHT IN KOBE.

FIGHTS WITH POLICE.

Kobe, July 28th.
During the last day or two, strikes have been seen in attendance at the principal shrines, to interfere with the god it was announced. In consequence of the great numbers filling the temple enclosures, the authorities posted an order to Union headquarters that mass gatherings would be prohibited. Despite this order, however, this morning about 10,000 Kawasaki men assembled at Ikuta Temple, and at the same time men from the slum



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danger and disease. The amulet
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era of science.

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living, selection of diet, exercise, etc.
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health has served for AERTEX Cellular
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construction allows for the free circulation of
even-temperature air next to the skin, thus
lulling and refreshing the tissues with fresh
supplies of health-giving oxygen, preventing
chills. AERTEX is the ideal wear for
warm days. Prove its value to-day.



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new strength—you will find a new sparkle and
freshness revivifying the hair and all the lost
light and shade, as well as the delicate tints of
the hair which have been dulled down, will re-
awaken, and your hair will rapidly take on a new
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morning toilet exercise gives before facing the
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By return you will receive this Four-Fold
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and natural growth-promoting tonic for the
hair.
2. A packet of the unrivalled "Groomer" shampoo,
the finest purifier and most soothing hair and
scalp cleanser, which prepares the hair for
"Hair-Drill."
3. A bottle of "Groomer" hairbrush, which gives the
ideal touch to the hair, and is most
beneficial to those whose scalp is "dry."
4. A copy of the newly-published "Hair-Drill"
(National) the most authoritative and clearly
written treatise on the latest hair products.

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NOTE TO READER.

Fill in and send clearly on a plain piece of paper, in this space.

Hongkong Daily Press.

WANTED A NEW BIBLE.

MR. H. G. WELLS' ARGUMENTS.

Mr. H. G. Wells, writing on "The
Salvaging of Civilisation" in the
Sunday Times, argues for a new Bible
—a supplement and not a supplanter of
the old, a Book of Necessary Knowledge
and Wisdom for the education and
guidance of citizens of the World State.
"I have called this hypothetical book
of ours the Bible of Civilisation, and it
may be that someone will say: 'Yes,
but you have a sufficient Bible of that
sort already; you have the Bible itself,
and that is all you need. Well, I am
taking the Bible as my model. I am
taking it because twice in history—first,
as the Old Testament and then again as
the Old and New Testament together—
it has formed a culture, and unified and
kept together through many generations
great masses of people. It has been the
basis of the Jewish and Christian civil-
isations alike."

THE WORLD GOES ON.

"The Bible is not all that we need
to-day and in some respects it is redund-
ant. Its very virtues created its limita-
tions. It served men so well that they
made a Canon of it and refused to alter
it further. Throughout the most vital
phases of Hebrew history, throughout the
most living years of Christian develop-
ment, the Bible changed and grew.
Then its growth ceased and its text be-
came fixed. But the world went on
growing and discovering new needs and
new necessities."

"There are a great multitude of
modern problems—problems that enter
intimately into the moral life of all of
us, with which the Bible does not deal
—the establishment of American inde-
pendence, for example, and the age-long
feud of Russia and Poland that has gone
on with varying fortunes for four cen-
turies. That is much more important to
our modern world than the ancient con-
flict of Assyria and Egypt, which plays
so large a part in the old Bible record.
And there are all sorts of moral problems
arising out of modern conditions on
which the Bible sheds little or no direct
light: the duties of a citizen at an elec-
tion, or the duties of a shareholder to
the labour employed by his company,
for example. For these things we need
at least a supplement, if we are still to
keep our community upon one general
basis of understanding, upon one unify-
ing standard of thought and behaviour."

"It has been The Book that has held
together the fabric of Western civilisa-
tion. It has been the handbook of life
to countless millions of men and women.
The civilisation we possess could not
have come into existence and could not
have been sustained without it. It has
explained the world to the mass of our
people, and it has given them moral
standards and a form into which their
consciences could work. But does it do
that to-day? Frankly, I do not think
does. I think that during the last cen-
tury the Bible has lost much of its former
hold. It no longer grips the community.
And I think it has lost hold because of
those sundry 'eighteen centuries,' to
which every fresh year adds itself; be-
cause of profound changes in the methods
and mechanisms of life, and because of
the vast extension of our ideas by the
development of science in the last
century or so."

WE WANT A CEMENT.

"It has lost hold, but nothing has
arisen to take its place. That is the
gravest aspect of this matter. It was
the cement with which our Western com-
munities were built and by which they
were held together. And the weather-
ing of these centuries and the acids of
these later years have eaten into its
social and personal influence. It is no
longer a sufficient cement."

"And this is the essence of what I am
driving at—our modern communities are
no longer cemented, they lack organised
solidarity, they are not prepared to
stand shocks and strains, they have be-
come dangerously loose mentally and
morally. That I believe is the clue to a
great proportion of the present social
and political troubles of the world. We
need to get back to a cement. We want
a Bible. We want a Bible so badly that
we cannot afford to put the old Bible on
a pinnacle out of daily use. We want it
re-adapted for use."

ORIGIN OF THE Y.M.C.A. CENTENARY SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

A correspondent writes:—The follow-
ing extract taken from *The Times*, of
June 6th may make things clear to many
people, especially Americans of whom the
writer has met many, who are under the
impression that the Y.M.C.A. had its
origin in the United States:—

The Y.M.C.A. is celebrating to-day the
centenary of its founder. The associa-
tion owes its existence to Sir George
Williams, who was born at a farm on
Exmoor on October 11th, 1831. In 1841
he came to London, and entered the ser-
vice of a firm in St. Paul's churchyard,
and afterwards became a partner in
Hitchcock, Williams, & Co. It was while
he was employed there that the Y.M.C.A.
was formed on June 6th, 1844. The story
of its origin is interesting. George Wil-
liams and another young clerk, Edward
Beaumont, were crossing Blackfriars
Bridge, on their way home when Wil-
liams asked the other if he would make
a sacrifice for his religion. "Yes,"
George Williams was the reply; "if you lead,
I'll follow." It was then agreed that
they should call a meeting of their follow-
ers to help each other to lead the
better life, and in spite of ridicule they
persevered.

The death is announced of Miss Sarah
Davies, one of the founders of Girton
College. She was 91 years of age and
had devoted her long life to the cause of
education for women.

THE BRITISH ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING CO. OF CHINA,

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AC. & DC. Motors

British Switchgear, Ltd.... High & Low Tension
Switchgear

Mather and Platt Ltd.... Synchronous Motors

Erskine Heap & Co., Ltd.... Switch Boards

Bruce Peebles & Co., Ltd.... Motors Converters

Electric Control, Ltd. Automatic Switchgear

Mirre's Bickerton & Day, Ltd. Turbine Pumps

Whipp & Bourne, Ltd. Motor Starters

Mirre's Bickerton & Day, Ltd. Diesel Engines

British Electric Trans- former Co., Ltd. Transformers

Mirre's Bickerton & Day, Ltd. Diesel Engines

W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. Electric Wires and
Cables

The travelling representative of the above Company is at present in Hongkong.

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Economy.

Owing to the quality and concentration of
its ingredients, LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE is very
economical in use.

A few drops only are necessary to give a delicious
and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the
same satisfaction.

Obtain the signature
Dated:—
Lea & Perrins
In white, across the red label
on every bottle.

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Letters are lying at this Office for
Borneo CK, KK, LM, LN, LR, LU,
LW, MA, MK, MN, A, 50.

WANTED.—Married Couple require
Small FURNISHED FLAT or
Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to
share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily
Press Office.

WANTED.—YOUNG BRITISHER,
Public School education, and war
service, or Rubber Planter, some knowledge
Accounts, Office routine, speaks French, Malay,
Tamil, seeks employment any capacity, Hong-
kong or Coast Ports—good references. Replies
Box MO, c/o Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.—A STEWART TERRACE,
Peak.—Apply to H. E. Pollock, Princes
Buildings.

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVIS MOTOR-
CYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two
Speed Gear, 275. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily
Press Office.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOM FURNISHED
FLAT, on Kennedy Road, For Six
Months. Immediate Possession. Reply Box
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MISS J. OLIVER please write and send
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CURE of Leprosy, Leucoderma Patches,
Marked Eruptions, etc., in four weeks. Patients
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write. Three days' trial free or a week's treat-
ment for Rs. 7.8 only.
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[994]

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWN at Wan-chai (known as
Mody Godown).
Apply to—

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[1150]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yammat.

For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION CO., LTD.
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JOHNNIE WALKER,

"White" Label. Over 6 years old.

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THE WORLD THEATRE.

Friday, 5th to Monday, 8th August.
9.15 p.m.

WILLIAM FOX

presents

GLADYS BROCKWELL

in

THE DRAMATIC SENSATION OF NEW YORK

"TO HONOUR & OBEY"

IS YOUR WIFE A COMPANION OR ONLY A CONVENIENCE?

Charlie Chaplin in "THE ADVENTURER"

2.15 p.m. THE MOON RIDERS, 11th & 12th Episodes.

7.15 p.m. Thunder-Bolts of Fate.

8.15 p.m. Thunder-Bolts of Fate.

Sunday, at 9.15 p.m. only

"WOMAN & THE LAW" will be screened for the last time.

(1166)

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
for NEW YORK via Suez.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

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BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port
on Through Bills of Lading.FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

s.s. "TRIESTE" ... sailing End of August.

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s.s. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 18th August.
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports:—
s.s. "UMONA" ... sailing the beginning of Sept.
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung,
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and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 4th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 29th Oct. at 11 a.m.LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said and Marseilles.KIYOSHI ... Sunday, 14th Aug. at 11 a.m.
HISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.
BAD MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 10th Sept. at 11 a.m.HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
TOTTORI MARU ... Monday, 22nd August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.
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NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.

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LYONS MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug.
TAKAOKA MARU ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPS.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 10th September

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HAKATA MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.
MORIOKA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Aug.

CALCUTTA & BANGCOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAKODATE MARU ... Tuesday, 9th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

MITO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Aug.
INABA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.
KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 174 & 232.

K. KAMEI, Manager

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

WORLD CONGRESS IN LONDON.

Representative business men from twenty-five countries met in London last month at the first congress of the International Chamber of Commerce. Matters of vital importance were discussed, and much good was expected to arise from a free interchange of views on such subjects as finance, distribution, production, transport and communications, and matters affecting the devastated regions of France and Belgium. Efforts will subsequently be made to have the principles decided upon embodied in legislation by the Governments of the various countries concerned.

The meetings were held in the Central Hall, Westminster, and on June 27th the delegates were officially welcomed on behalf of the British Government by the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Birkenhead.

Mr. A. J. Hobson (chairman of the British National Committee) presided, and said he hoped the aims and objects of the International Chamber would do something to break down the barriers of a broken Europe. They aimed at facilitating the commerce of the world by arriving at common documents, common law, and common practice, which should be accepted by all the nations, and which should make it easier to carry on international business.

WORLD PROBLEMS.

The Lord Chancellor welcomed the delegates in the name of the Government, and said the problem of the exchanges, which had forced itself upon the attention of the business world in so crude a form in the period which had elapsed since the armistice, was one which in its existing intensity was almost a new one. No view could be more superficial than that which from time to time attempted in this or any other country in the world to ensure the capitalist. The capitalist was not, never had been, and he most sincerely trusted never would be, a philanthropist. In other words, the one question which the custodian of capital had to consider was: What are the conditions which, in the interests of capital taken as a whole or of the particular capitalist who is applying his mind to the problem, present themselves as a field for enterprise? The moment he allowed his mind to be influenced or deflected by other considerations he was endangering the capital which he was entrusted with, and so endangering the very cause of civilization itself, which was bound up with the stability and with the maintenance of the capitalist's existence.

DUTY OF BUSINESS MEN.

He hoped he had said enough to make plain his view that they were to approach the problems with minds unaffected by the prejudices and the passions of the last few years. They were to approach them, in other words with the feeling that a certain special duty was imposed upon the business man by the world. (Clear hear?) It was imposed upon them because, quite obviously, they could give a guidance upon these points which no other class in the whole world could give. "I am bold enough," said the Lord Chancellor, "to suppose—and certainly the Government of which I am a member confidently believes—that it is in your power to render service in the directions which I have indicated that no other body of men can render. For the reasons I have attempted to make plain, you ought to apply your minds to these problems in a cool and completely passionless mood. It may be the business of other people to consider the wrongs which preceded the war, the wrongs that accompanied the war, the animosities which have survived and some of which no doubt for a long time will continue to survive the war. But such preoccupations, natural and inevitable as they may be, do not seem to me to be specially your preoccupations, and your recommendations ought, in my judgment, to be entirely divorced from the moods to which I have made reference. If your recommendations are of a kind which are in acute antagonism with that which is believed by the Governments of the respective countries to be politically necessary, you can at least be told so, but I do not think it is for you to put forward or indeed to give weight to anything which is founded upon considerations which are not purely business considerations. I cannot conceive that in the present situation of the world anything is to be gained by the ostracism from such discussions of any nation. Such an ostracism could only be defended if your point of view was that the business community in all the world would be benefited by the permanent exclusion or the exclusion for a very long period of a late enemy from the business of the world. But quite obviously that is not the view which has been taken by the statesmen who are responsible for the Treaty of Versailles. If that had been their view, it would, of course, have been quite impossible for them to have imposed upon Germany the obligation to pay large indemnities. As you, gentlemen, very well know, are not under any existing circumstances, or under any circumstances that are likely to occur to be expected to be paid, and nobody desires that they should receive in payment of these indemnities any additional product of the printing presses of the Central Powers. If indemnities, therefore, are not payable in gold, and are not desired in paper, it would appear necessary to follow that they can only be rendered either in labour directly, or indirectly by the returns of labour, and the moment you reach a conclusion upon an analysis which, after all, is both simple and elementary, it follows that those who have imposed upon Germany indemnities and reparations, and who intend to exact them, must equally prepare themselves to render easy a transition under which it will be possible for those reparations to be paid, simply because the labour will not be sterilized, which, and which alone, will make the payment of such reparations conceivable.

"We approach the consideration of the great questions which I have summarized to you with the enormous advantage of having represented amongst us some of the foremost and most experienced commercial men in the United States of America. As far as the world of business is concerned, not even the Monroe Doctrine can prevent the realization of the great truth that the world is one and indivisible, and the United States of America is a part of it."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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And Face. Caused Irritation At Night. Cuticura Heals.

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Cuticura Soap to cleanse, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal.

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Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

[23-23]

TOO OLD AT FORTY?

Some Hopeful Words for Middle-aged Workers.

From the beginning of the 16th century, up to 1814, we heard a great deal of being "too old at 40."

When we reached that age, irreverent youth called us "uncle," or "the old buffer," but for five years men of forty and over did some of the hardest work of the war.

Any man who follows sport will be able to provide the names of men of over forty years of age who are still first-class.

And the Women too! A great many of them are more interesting—more energetic—more able to do their daily tasks at forty and over than many of the girls.

We have not found any secret elixir of life. It is simply that experience has taught us that it is to our own advantage to keep fit, and more than half the battle is to keep our digestive organs in efficient working order. Are you likely to be too old at 40? Certainly not if you keep well and fit, and the best way to do that is to keep your digestive organs efficient by the regular use of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

It is the family remedy which, for forty years, has been the people's family medicine for digestive troubles. When your stomach has lost tone and strength, or your liver has become a little sluggish, Mother Seigel's Syrup will quickly put you right.

The medicinal extracts of which Mother Seigel's Syrup is made act directly upon the organs of digestion, tuning up the stomach in a remarkable manner and gently stimulating the action of the liver and bowels. To this way, Mother Seigel's Syrup enables your digestive organs to do their duty, efficiently and without strain, and thus you avoid pains after eating, headache, palpitation, dizziness, languor, biliousness and constipation. You find a new appetite and relish for food, and gain from the food you eat the fullest possible measure of strength and energy.

Throughout the Union it would be difficult to find a place of any size where Mother Seigel's Syrup is not known and appreciated. These are the times when Mother Seigel's Syrup has been most successfully used to banish digestive troubles and restore fitness.

If you are not up to the mark, because your stomach and liver have lost tone and strength, or you are feeling "too old at 40," Mother Seigel's Syrup will help you to shake off that feeling by restoring your health and vigour. Buy a bottle, and put it to the test to-day! If you prefer, you can obtain Mother Seigel's Syrup in Tablet form R. 301.

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO	Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets.
FIBRES	
BEISTLES	
OILSEED	
HIDES & SKINS	
RUBBER, DRUGS	Sample valued.
COTTON, WOOL	Best ports for consignments indicated.
ORES, MICA	
GUMS, AND	
PRODUCE	

KEYMER, SON & CO.,
(Importers) 10, Whitehall, London.
Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.

States of America, not only geographically, but by every material standard by which we measure the greatness of nations, is part of the world, and a very considerable part of the world. (Cheers.) Therefore, without running the risk that any of our guests will think I am being too particular in the mention that I make of the American share in this new enterprise, I very specially say that we, the Government, are well aware of the part which the great American Republic is so specially qualified to play, that we welcome them amongst us, and are confident that the exchange of so much experience operating upon so much goodwill will afford to us the most rapid relief of our sufferings which the extent of our difficulties renders possible.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

"When your chairman points out that I have given some undertaking, in reference to the codification of commercial law, he is, I think, a little too sanguine. To avoid misconception, I must make plain what the position is. So far as I know, I have entered into no undertaking of any kind upon this matter. Much progress in this country has been already made in the direction of codification of commercial law, and I do not doubt that it will be possible, even in the near future, to make further progress upon the same lines. I have not made up my mind in any detail as to how far that process may usefully be extended at this moment; indeed, I shall look for advice to the association, and any recommendation which aims at producing greater simplicity in the legal enactments of this country, with the object of bringing them either in substance or in form into more convenient harmony with the legal arrangements of other countries, will be most attentively and swiftly considered by me and if I am convinced of the desirability of that which was recommended, I should certainly be willing to make legislative proposals in Parliament in this country."

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

HAIPHONG	"WINGSANG"	Mon.	5th Aug.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Mon.	5th Aug.	Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOKSANG"	Tues.	6th Aug.	8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"LEBSANG"	Tues.	6th Aug.	10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wed.	10th Aug.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Wed.	10th Aug.	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Thurs.	11th Aug.	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG"	Tues.	11th Aug.	3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Fri.	12th Aug.	Noon
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri.	12th Aug.	3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Tues.	16th Aug.	10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes sailing at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chaofo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

s.s. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 11th Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET. TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS. CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	21st Aug.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENARIB"	28th Aug.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENARIB"	30th Sept.	GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARIB"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENARIB"	6th Sept.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENARIB"	25th Sept.	GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.
M.V. "GLENARIB"	28th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Tel. No. 21 sub. 5, ex. 23, and 2894.

Cable Address

Kawakisa, Kobe.

Bentley's A.R.C. 5th St.

and Scott's Office.

Telephone: Sannemy

3844, 3938.



KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP . . . ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 3, Bunko, Kobe.

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW

s.s. "KASAMA" ... 11th Aug.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

s.s. "SANDON HALL" ... 19th Sept.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW

s.s. "KENTUCKY" ... 11th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to Rains & Co. Canton

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "HELENUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th Aug.

s.s. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 22nd Aug.

s.s. "CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For Steamer To Sail

SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	On 6th Aug.	4 p.m.
"HANGSHAI & TSINGTAO"	"SUIYANG"	On 7th Aug.	10 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHANGCHOW"	On 7th Aug.	10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 9th Aug.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 9th Aug.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 11th Aug.	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 13th Aug.	4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 88.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW:

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days.)

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore | TUESDAY, Aug. 9th, at 3 p.m.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart | FRIDAY, Aug. 12th, at 2 p.m.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper | TUESDAY, Aug. 16th, at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug. 11 A.M.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	30th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MANELA"	7,200	24th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASIMIR"	9,000	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	6,700	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,600	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	31st Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" 6,100 18th Aug. Calcutta via Straits.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS" 4,500 22nd Aug. Manila, Thursday Island,

"EASTERN" 4,000 19th Sept. Townsville, Brisbane,

Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DUNERA"	5,400	8th Aug. 10 A.M.	Shanghai only.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	11th Aug. 8 A.M.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Monday, 14th Aug.

Call Marseilles

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &

CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE

"PANAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at

intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in con-

nection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" (Omit Dairen) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco

Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAYRE MARU" ... Monday, 15th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

"CHOSEN MARU" (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation

for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia. Lv. Hongkong for Australia.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, guaranteeing a plentiful supply

of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light

throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried.

Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— (BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.)



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Aug. 13th

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Sept. 2nd

S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Sept. 22nd

S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE" ... Oct. 22nd

PASSENGER & FREIGHT

FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG

S.S. "CHINA SEAS" ... Aug. 25th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

S.S. "ABERCOSS" ... Sept. 6th

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Portland)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Aug. 7th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Sept. 2nd.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 15th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Sailing Aug. 17th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, Telephone 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

[432]

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. AGENTS 5th Floor

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER'S DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

SHANGHAI (Freight only) ... "COMMANDANT MAGES" ... end Aug.

SHANGHAI, KUBE & { "CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ... On or about 15th Aug.

YOKOHAMA ...

MARSEILLES via "PORTHOS" ... 14,000 ... On or about 16th Aug.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, & PORT SAID ...

"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ... During 2nd part of Sept.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. HODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 1740.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Y. YABUDA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents, 11, Cross Street, Central.

Tel. 1307.

